

Fremont Journal.

The Week of "Conservatism."

Whenever an especially inhuman and repulsive measure is proposed in Congress and elsewhere, it receives the support of people who call themselves, and are called by their friends, "the Conservative party." Whenever a base and disgraceful interpretation is given to any clause of the National Constitution, and it is called by the same persons "the conservative view." Whenever any rigorous and radical means of suppressing this cruel rebellion are suggested, they are maliciously resisted by the same "conservative" party and papers. The persistent political allies of the rebels, like Vallandigham, Powell, Bayard, and Salsbury, are leaders of this "conservative" movement, while the newspapers which openly supported the rebellion until the Government took it in hand, or which from their continued support of it received a very significant warning, are the organs of the same faction.

The same "Conservatives" during the last Presidential canvass solemnly warned the country that they could not allow any body but their own candidates to be elected; and they brought eminent "Conservatives" from the Southern States to confirm what they said. The same "conservative" gentry at the South, when the new administration was constitutionally chosen, took up arms and have maintained a desperate and bloody war for more than a year. The same "conservative" citizens at the North are now most anxious to make compromises with their friends who are red to the neck in the blood of the brave and hardy youth of the loyal part of the land. Peace, at any price, whether of civil order, of national existence, of human rights, of individual honor, or of common decency, is the heart's prayer of this "conservation." If a man shows himself false to our common humanity, or indifferent to our national unity, they hail him as a "Conservative." If any man aims to destroy or abridge the equal rights which the Government was founded to protect, they rally to it as a "conservative" measure. If a man is faithful to the Democratic principle he is "sound." If he seers at justice and manliness, and honor, he is "prudent."

These gamblers are still busy, but their game is played out. It is transparent—"Conservatism" has been used as a convenient and alluring name with which to conceal the effort to sustain the predominance of a single class in this country over all other men or classes. James M. Mason, famous for fathering the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850, and for nothing else but a future endeavor to implicate his political enemies with John Brown; John S. Dix, famous for the Plaquemine election frauds, and for nothing else but the most unscrupulous political intrigue; John B. Floyd, famous for stealing and running away, and for nothing else; Wigfall, famous for whisky-drinking; Pryor, famous for not fighting with Potter; Cobb, famous for emptying the Treasury and imperiling the credit of the country; Toombs, famous for idiotic bellowing in the United States Senate; Jefferson Davis—these, and an endless string more, are the representative "Conservatives" of the present epoch in our history, and their "conservatism" consisted and consists in the effort to destroy all the safeguards which our Constitution throws around the rights of all men; and, baffled in that, in the fierce and furious armed attempt to overthrow that Constitution and ruin the country.

This game of "Conservatism" is up—Meanwhile the great and true Conservative party of the country—the party of all faithful citizens who, to whatever political band they may have hitherto belonged, are daily learning that national peace can be preserved only by maintaining, by conserving the cardinal and distinctive principles of our Government—is engaged in the triumphant suppression of the rebellion instigated by these pseudo "Conservatives" and their abettors at the North in Congress and the press, and having preserved the country from the military blows which rebel treasuries at its heart, it will equally save it from political plots of rebel "Conservatism."—Burpee's Weekly.

The Contrabands at Hilton Head.
A well-known citizen of New York, in the army, writes as follows, under date of Hilton Head, May 29th:

"Since I have come south my views in reference to the negroes have been very much modified. I am convinced that they are not afflicted with the disease of laziness more than their white brethren—only give them an object for which to labor. I am now visiting on a plantation where the negroes that are on it have had neither overseer nor master for the last three months; and they have planted as much corn and potatoes and rice as the same number of white men would have done with the same means; for, till lately, they had neither hoe, mule or plough. All the first cultivation was done by hand, and with the hoe. They have now been furnished with a horse and a mule, I believe by the government. They are working most faithfully day by day. No northern farmers are at work earlier in the morning or later in the evening. I am an early riser, and when I first look out I generally see the colored men, women and boys going out to the fields, or already there—and they do not come in till sundown, or even after. In view of their former habits and customs, this is not what I expected short of twenty or thirty years—to see them labor with all the earnestness and steadiness of old Pennsylvania farmers. I am convinced there will be no difficulty in managing the negroes in a state of freedom, only if the management be kind and judicious. This is the grand secret to make them useful to others and to themselves. The negroes on this plantation have been particularly favored in the character of the soldiers camped in the vicinity, who are mostly the sons of farmers in Central Pennsylvania. They have simply treated them kindly, reciprocating services and pleasant words, talking with them about the soil, its productions, cultivation, etc., and suggesting such northern improvements as they could understand. The result is, that there is a company of negroes as truthful, orderly, industrious and kind as can be found of the same number of whites anywhere. I wish I could say that all the government agents were fit by temper and principle to discharge their duties properly or even fairly towards these people, but many are not."

M. Van Buren.—The *Atlas* and *Argus* concerning the report, previously questioned, given by a week ago of the serious illness of ex-President Van Buren. Although we may hope for the restoration of his life, we are informed that we need not be surprised to hear of his death at any day.—*Albany Statesman*, June 24th.

The Night Talk from the Right Quarter.

The citizens of Louisville gave a banquet in honor of Brig. Gen. Rousseau. The Louisville *Journal* says it was a most "fervent and patriotic demonstration." Speeches were made by Hon. James Guthrie, Gen. Rousseau and George D. Prentiss. We give the following extract from the able speech made by Gen. Rousseau:

"I have warned our Southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer; and I tell you to-night that, if this war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on this continent. The great revolution will take care of itself—the dead will bury the dead—and those who are causing all the bloodshed and desolation around us under the false pretense that we desire to free the negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery snuffed out as you snuff out a candle. Slavery is not worth our Government. It is not worth our liberty. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for freedom. It is not worth the free navigation of the Mississippi river. No, we must still have our Government—if not as it now is, with slavery in it—still we must have our Government. We cannot be slaves to Jeff. Davis & Co. We must and will be free. We must have the free navigation of the Mississippi river; and if slavery gets in the way of any of these rights, why slavery must get out of the way. That would be the last resort, and I should be sorry to have recourse to it; but I am for the Government of our fathers against all things and everybody. Whilst the liberties of the people are secure under it, as they ever have been, I would allow nothing but death to prevent my upholding it. And loth as you may be to decide, you will soon, as I believe, be called upon to do so. In spite of your entreaties, the issue will be cruelly thrust upon you, and you will be forced to decide between slavery and your wives and children. As for me, I am ready for the responsibility. A Southern man as I am, born and brought up in the South, with all my sympathies with the South, I could not hesitate one moment when the issue is presented between the bigger and the Government of our fathers. I am for the Government of the United States against all its enemies. I hope and pray that our Northern friends will not force us to extremes on this sensitive point. We deprecate such a result; for we want our rights under the Constitution, and we are all ready to fight for them under the good old government. I would most willingly gird on my sword and fight for any right belonging to them, slavery included; but they must not put slavery between me and the Government and laws of the United States. I will not sacrifice the happiness of my wife, children, and friends, the welfare of my beloved State, and the glory of my country on an altar dedicated to the 'Ebon Idol.' When I see placed on one side a Government formed by the noblest men the world ever produced, the legacy of Washington to the human race, a glorious country filled with a happy and enlightened people, and admitted or feared on every spot that is trodden by the foot of civilized man, and on the other a country rent into significant fragments, engaged in continual wars with each other, each on its knees begging assistance from some foreign monarch or other against a rival fragment, and object of contempt to him who uses it for his own purposes, then I shall not be long in coming to a decision, though negro slavery may be on one side and not on the other."

Kentucky and Virginia.
The Nashville *Union* thus forcibly illustrates the effects of Secession upon the States which adopted it:
One year ago the advocates of secession urged Kentucky to secede from the Union, because her trade and commercial interests were with the Cotton States. The same argument was addressed to Virginia. Virginia seceded and Kentucky said in the Union. Now compare the condition of the two States. The great staples of Virginia were shipped out, and her commerce is ruined, while Kentucky is reaping a harvest of gold for her cattle, mules, horses, tobacco and grain. We are told by old business men that money is more plentiful in the southern tobacco region of that State than it has been for years. Virginia is bankrupt, and Kentucky is prosperous. Virginia's bonds are down to about 50 cents on the dollar, while Kentucky bonds are selling at 92 and 95. While Maryland was threatened with the blight of secession her bonds and credit fell to nothing, but now when she is secured beyond doubt to the Union her credit is excellent. And thus we might enumerate State after State in the South whose credit is good just in proportion to the likelihood of her early return to the Union. Secession, like all other vices, don't pay in the end.

Assassination.
The rebels are now threatening a war of extermination. The Jackson Mississippi recommends the assassination of General Butler. The Richmond Dispatch recommends the assassination of Gen. Fremont. The Lynchburg Republican urges the assassination of Andy Johnson. The rebels are full of threats that if their guerrillas are not treated as other prisoners of war, they will take terrible vengeance on the prisoners in their hands. Hindman, in Arkansas, wrote to Gen. Curtis, threatening a war of extermination, unless his marauders are dealt gently with when caught. It strikes us that our Southern brethren are not especially fortunate in their situation if they propose to carry on a war of extermination. Their principal cities are in our hands. Our armies have penetrated into their thickly populated slave districts. We have about five prisoners in hand to their one. We have six rebel Generals in Fort Warren. They have but one Federal General. Now, if they commence the hanging, we have in prison twenty thousand traitors who could be hung with "neatness and despatch." We are in possession of a great many cotton towns, all of which could be burnt about any severe effort on our part. And if assassination is to be the game, negroes are said to be adepts in the art, and it would not be difficult to put them at it. On the whole, we would not advise our Southern brethren to commence a war of extermination.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

Stand Firm Under.
The following paragraph is from the Nashville (Tennessee) *Union*—not from a Massachusetts paper:
"The rebels who were the prime movers in the rebellion are the loudest to complain that slavery is being injured by the war—Keep your fingers under our trip-hammer, then. The federal army has no time to catch the rebel's negroes, and ought not, if it has time."

Remarkable Adventures of an Illinois Soldier.

On Saturday evening Childs E. Sterling, a member of the 13th Illinois Regiment, who has been for nearly twelve months confined in Southern prisons, arrived here on his way home to Illinois. The story of his adventures reads like a romance.

Sterling was from Ambly, Illinois, and enlisted in the 13th Regiment of that State. The regiment was sent into Missouri, and did active service in that State. On the 10th of July, 1861, the company to which Sterling belonged, with portions of two other companies, went out on a foraging expedition and were surrounded and captured by a force of rebel cavalry. In the struggle Sterling had his left hand cut in two by a rebel sabre.

Sterling and eight others were hurried through to Corinth, and thence to Memphis. After remaining there a short time they were sent to New Orleans, soon after which they were removed to Charleston. During their stay in the latter city a number of the prisoners attempted to escape, but their plans were discovered and they were removed to Richmond, where a strict watch was kept over their movements, which was made yet stricter in consequence of their repeated efforts to escape.

On the evening of the first of the present month one of the guard brought into Sterling's cell his allowance of mouldy bread and hard beef. Sterling took the beef and pulled at it with his teeth, calling the man's attention to the impossibility of eating it, and asking the reason why his knife was a moment in order to cut his meat into smaller pieces. The guard unthinkingly handed him his bowie knife, when Sterling suddenly stabbed the man to the heart, killing him instantly. He then drew the dead soldier completely into his cell, changed clothes with the body, dressing himself in the complete uniform of the rebel soldier, and carrying his knife and musket. Thus arrayed he passed boldly out, and succeeded by a slight excuse in passing the other members of the guard. It being night he succeeded in making his escape from the city, his dress as a rebel soldier preventing any suspicion of his real character.

He traveled three nights in this manner until he became completely exhausted, and he remembers nothing definite afterwards until he was found by some skirmishes of Fremont's army, fast asleep and much exhausted, under a tree. Being dressed in rebel uniform he was arrested and carried off to camp as a prisoner, where he had considerable difficulty in convincing the authorities as to his real character. He was furnished with different clothing, and sent to Washington, where he was supplied with the necessary papers and forwarded to his home in Illinois.

Louis Napoleon and the War in America.
A private letter written from Paris by a person attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, says that Louis Napoleon's opinion is that the prosecution of any war on so gigantic and expensive a scale as the American war must necessarily be of short duration, and stop one day or other, crushed under its own weight. Louis Napoleon's idea is that any intervention on the part of a European power would, in the present circumstances, delay rather than hasten the suspension of hostilities, and hence that Europe ought for the sake of peace, to forbear to intervene at present in the American conflict. Parisians acquainted with our politics look upon the formation of a peace party in the North as one of the eventualities of the summer campaign, and trust that for the next fall election that party will have strong supporters among the newly elected candidates to Congress. The general feeling in Europe is that the coming summer will not prove favorable to the northern arms, and that the climatic influences inherent to that season will try our power of endurance more than the loss of a dozen battles. The letter concludes by stating that nothing will be done by European cabinets in reference to American affairs before summer is over, and the next fall elections known.

Milk-and-Water Policy.
The Nashville Daily *Union* has been much enlarged, and is flourishing in what was recently the hot bed of rebellion like a "green bay tree." It talks face to face with the rebels, and brands their treason right into their foreheads. Nor does it spare the policy of the Administration when it lacks determination and vigor in dealing with double-dealing traitors. Thus says the *Union* of June 20th:
"The milk and water policy of many of the Federal officers is costing the nation millions of money and thousands of precious lives. Leniency to leading rebels is inhumanity and prodigality in the end. At least one-half of our officers who have been placed in control of rebel districts and cities are totally ignorant of the temper and nature of the rebels. The result will inevitably be that the nation will have a heavy work to do over again. It would be fortunate indeed if the President would put a stop immediately to this senseless policy of bribing active rebels by acts of indulgence. It is a most hopeless and preposterous policy."

JACKSON'S STATURE AT MEMPHIS.—A correspondent writing from Memphis, June 20th, says:
Passing through Court Square, we came upon a statue of Jackson, defaced at night, a year ago, among the opening acts of Secession's ill-played tragedy. Its inscription, "The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved," has been marred by a chisel, the word "Federal" and first two letters of "Union" being chipped out. The features of the old hero, with its determined lines, are yet undefaced and remained unchanged as would the faith of the patriot original, had he been on the stage to act during the crisis just passing.

In Favor of Secession.
A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* who has lived in Mississippi avows himself an advocate of secession—but it is secession of slaves from their masters that he recommends. He says:
"Not only am I a sympathizer, but I am in favor of secession. I sympathize with the poor down-trodden slaves, and am in favor of their seceding from their oppressors. Before the war commenced, I lived a few months in the state of Mississippi, and if any person, seeing the horrid sight which I saw, and hearing the tales of woe which I heard, in regard to the treatment of the slaves, could not sympathize with and pity them, such a person certainly has not a soul. The book written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' is said to be fiction; but what Mrs. Stowe wrote is the 'sunny side' of slavery, compared with what I saw and heard."

THE ANACONDA

OF LOYAL UNION MEN

is now rapidly and effectively erasing the life out of

REBELLION!

AND

WM. A. RICE,

IS

DETERMINED

TO CRUSH OUT

HIGH PRICED GOODS!

PEOPLE

OF

SANDUSKY

COUNTY

WALK

RIGHT

INTO

RICE'S STORE

AND SEE HOW

This Thing is Done!

NEW GOODS!

More than I can stop to Enumerate are

PILED UP EVERYWHERE!

ALL TO BE SOLD

DOWN

To the Lowest Notch!

ANY

THING

THAT

YOU

MAY

WANT

CALL

FOR IT

AT THE

STORE OF

WM. A. RICE.

FREMONT, April 30, 1862.

GREAT BARGAINS!

A T

HEAD

QUARTERS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND

ARE NOW OPENING A

Large stock of New, desirable

Prints, Denims, Stripes,

Brown Sheetings, Ticks,

Blanched Muslins, &c., &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of all grades, and at LOW PRICES.

Our stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND NOTIONS,

Is complete and offered at LOW PRICES.

Buyers are invited to examine our Stock and compare

GOODS and PRICES without regard to published

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CASH

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WOOL, WHEAT, CORN,

OATS, &c.

D. GARVIN & CO.

Head Quarters,

FREMONT, OHIO, May 9, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Philadelphia—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially of the Female Sex.

Medical Advice given gratis by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Venereal Diseases, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letters, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. KEILMAN HOWARD, 221 No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sheriff's Sale. Corneille Wood, by his next friend, Sandusky County Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of Sale, issued from the Court House in Sandusky county, State of Ohio, on the 20th day of April, 1862, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said county, do hereby give notice that on Saturday, the 12th day of July, a. d. 1862, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for sale at public auction, the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:

One lot in the southeast corner of Section 26, Township 36 North, Range 4 East, containing 20 acres, more or less, situated in the town of Sandusky, Sandusky county, Ohio.

One lot in the southeast corner of Section 26, Township 36 North, Range 4 East, containing 20 acres, more or less, situated in the town of Sandusky, Sandusky county, Ohio.

One lot in the southeast corner of Section 26, Township 36 North, Range 4 East, containing 20 acres, more or less, situated in the town of Sandusky, Sandusky county, Ohio.

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER,

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

and the best specific use in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is perfectly harmless in persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

A SWEET BREATH,

to all who use it. No YODOR-LINE or YODOR-CESTIN was used in its preparation.

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician and whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offense for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this condition, and to prevent its recurrence, use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

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Price 75 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Building, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

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TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS

PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

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FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

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Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

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NEURALGIA PLASTERS!

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or TOOTHACHE, produced by colds.

Is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature, do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

DR. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Price only 15 cents.

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